NO COLLISION YET.

The Evacuation of Fort Sumter Demanded.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON. THE REBELS AT PENSACOLA.

THEY COMMAND THE CHANNEL FOR TWO MILES SECESSION OF ARIZONA.

Special Dispatch to The N. V. Tribuna

WASHINGTON, Thur-day, April 11, 1861. There are now 500 regular troops and 700 rolunteer militia sworn into regular service, and under arms in the city. The regulars will be doubled within three days, and the sworn volunteers can be carried up to 2,000 any day, and will be increased several hundred at once. Loyalty is increasing, and there was no shrinking from the eath to-day. The first companies put to the test yesterday were those known to have the most Secession element in them. The rest are firm and true, and 40 men have petitioned to-day to join one of the sworn companies. Videttes are stationed at all the avenues to the city, and everything made ready for invasion from without or insurrection within. There is known to be an organization of nearly 700 men

To the Associated Press.
Washington, Thursday, April 11, 1861. calling out of the Volunteer Militia to be mustered into the Federal service has abated and to-day four or five companies marched to the War Department and took the army oath, namely-" to bear true allegiance to the United States, and serve them benestly and faithfully against all their enemies and opposers whomsoever, and observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over them according to the rules of articles for the government of the armies of the United States." Previous to taking the oath, the volunteers were in-

in this city in the interest of the Secessionists,

and ready to second any rebel movement.

formed that the obligation was for three months, unless they were sooner discharged, and an opportunity was given to such as might wish to retire. But asthe men came there purposely to be mustered in, they assumed the obligation accordingly. They now understand that they cannot be ordered beyond the limits of the District of Columbia, and will not be continuely on duty as guards to the armorics, public buildings, etc. Not quite 200 were accepted yesterday, but 500 altogether will doubtless to mustered in during the day.

Army overcosts have been plentifully distributed among them. When Col. Ellsworth of Zounve fame, recently came to Washington, a company of Zouaves was organized, and this gentleman has been tendered the command. He has not, however, accepted it, but has been giving them the benefit of his proficiency in the drill.

It was heretofore stated that Secretary Seward, in reply to a note of the Confederate State Commissioners. refused to receive them in their diplomatic character. They responded, and were again answered on the part of the Government. Yesterday the Commissioners sent to him their final communication. It is said to be written with ability, and reflects severely on the Ad-ministration, taking the ground that they have exhausted every resource for a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties, and that if civil war result, on the head of the Federal Government will rest the responsibility. They charge the Administration with gross perfidy, insisting that under the shelter of the pretext and assertion that Fort Sumter was to be evacuated, an immense army has been dispatched to provision and reenferce that fort.

They repeat they had almost daily indirect assurances from the Administration that Fort Sumer was posefforts were to be directed toward peace. The Commissioners allege that the Gevernment at Montgomery was carnestly desirons of peace, and that in accordance with its instructions, as well as their own feelings, they left no means unexhausted to secure that much desired end; but all their efforts having failed, they were now forced to return to an outraged people with the object of their mission unaccomplished; and they express the firm conviction that war is inevitable.

The Commissioners left Washington to-day Moutgomery.

# FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11, 1861.
A collision is hourly exposed. Northern dispatches state that an aftempt will be made to-day to reenforce Fort Somter in small bouts, protected by sand bags, the war vessels in the meantime to protect the landing party on Morris Island. It is reported that Gen. Beauregard has demanded

the execuation of Fort Sumter.

An officer just arrived from Sullivan's Island informs

me that three steamers hung off the coast for a long period yesterday. Major Anderson fired a signal-gan An opening on Fort Sumter is expected every mo-

ment. The Battery is crowded with people in expectancy, and troops are pouring in. Business is suspended.

The Citadel Cadete are guarding the Battery with heavy cannon. Thousands are waiting to see the attack commence.

Onethousand mounted men and two thousand patrols, heavily armed, are guarding the city.

Absolute secrecy is still observed as to feture move-

Senator Chestnut, the special aid, sent with Col.

Chisolm, and one of Gen. Beauregard's Staff, have just returned from Fort Sumter with the reply to the order for the unconditional sucrender. The answer at the present is refused at head quarters. Every man capable of bearing arms is called out. The excitement in the city has been intense, in con-

sequence of rumors that a demand had been made for Fort Sumter, and if refused then an engagement would take place this evening at 8 o'clock. The demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was

made at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and Mesers. Chesnut, Chisholm, and Lee were deputized to carry the message from Gen. Beauregard.

Thousands of people assembled on the battery this evening in anticipation of the commencement of the

Two hundred mounted guards patrol the city.

No fight, however, has occured yet. The Harriot Lane is reported to be off the bar, and

signals are displayed by the guard-bouts and answered Immense crowds are now at the different newsysper

offices, cagerly watching for news. Roger A. Pryor of Virginia has received an appointment in Gen. Beauregard's staff.

At this hour the excitement has mostly subsided, and

no conflict is looked for to-night. One more regiment went down to Merris Island to-day.

CHARLESTON, April 11-midnight. Gen. Bouregard at 2 o'clock this afternoon demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter, which Major Anderson declined to accode to, probably with a reservation.

The community are greatly excited, and are expecting an attack to-night, but up to midnight no demonstration has taken place, and probably no attack will be made to-night.

A large portion of our people are collected on the wharves and Battery and every accessible point facing the barber, auxiously awaiting the result. The military in the city are under arms, but all is

Another regiment will arrived here to-morrow It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 men are stationed on Morris and Sullivan's Islands, and points along the coust.

Gen. Besuregard will leave at midnight for Morris

It is reported that the Harriet Lane was seen off the bar this evening. Later .- It is currently reported that negotiations will

be opened to-morrow between Gen. Besurepard and Major Anderson about the surrender of Fort Sumter. Officers commanding different posts in the harbor and on the coast are on the alert, expecting an attempt will be made early in the morning to provision and re-

A formal demand for the evacuation of Fort Sumter was made at 12 o'clock to-day. No one believes that Major Anderson will accede. Fighting is expected to mence in less than twenty hours.

The New-York steamer now being twelve hours wer due, it is believed she has been seized by Northern vessels outside the harbar, and made a cover in which

o throw troops into the fort. Maj. Anderson has refused to surrender. His reply is to the effect that to do so would be inconsistent with the

duty be owes to his Government. Hundreds of persons have been waiting for hours on the wharves and other points of observation, to see the

beginning of the conflict, among them a great number The people are out on the house-tops, watching with

feverish interest for the first signal of attack. The excirement in the city is intense. Every train brings throngs of citizens and soldiers to

Twenty-two car loads came from Columbia to-There are no signs of the supply ships of the fleet as yet, but it is removed that the Harriet Lane has been

seen by a pilot outside. A call has been made for 300 mounted volunteers, as an extra patrol in the city to-night. Over 1,000 have responded. The 16th Regiment has also been ordered on duty. This embraces all the militia of Charleston

not already in the army.

Major Anderson is said to have fired a signal gan luring the morning, for what object has not transpired. He has been busy all day strengthening his position.

The movements at Fort Sumter are plainly visible with a class. The State has thoroughly prepared for the event. The supply of ammunition and artillery is adequate to

that is attempted is unlimited. Five signals are now burning in the harbor. Advices just received state that Georgia has ready 50,000 men, armed and equipped for service.

any emergency. The confidence in his ability to do all

Stirring times are at band. The ball may open at any moment with terrible slaughter. There have been no mails from the North for two days. They are supposed to have been stopped at

THE VERY LATEST.

Washington.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, April 11-Midnight. Negotiations have been reopened between Gen. Bauregard and Major Anderson. For this reason the expected hostilities for the present have been deferred.

## FROM MONIGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, Thursday, April 11, 1861. The War Department are overwhelmed with appliestions from regiments, battalions and companies to be taken into service.

Over 7,000 men have been offered from the Border States, exclusive of 2,000 warriors from Indians who desire to cooperate with the Confederate States. A great number of companies are daily reaching

Charleston, Savannah and Pensacola. FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, April 11, 1861. Three Companies of the First Regiment Infantry, and the New-Orleans Cadets, left here this evening for

Several Companies of New-Orleans Militia have colunteered their services, and will leave shortly for Pensacola.

The military enthusiasm has reached its highest pitch.

Recruiting is progressing rapidly.

A resolution has been offered to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, appropriating \$100,000 for the protection of the city against any invasion. It was referred.

A dispatch received to-day from ex-Gov. Romany.

Commissioner from the Confederate States at Washington, save Forte Sumter and Pickens are to be attacked, but doubte whether immediate war will follow. A dispatch from Montgomery, in this evening's Delta, mys it has been resolved to make an attack on

Forts Sumter and Pickens immediately on the approach of the United States fleet. A large force is at work making gun-carriages for

housy ordenance.

# FROM SAVANNAH AND PENSACOLA.

SAVANSAH, Thursday, April 11, 1861. Orders were issued from the Adjutant's Office vesterday at Fort Pulaski, prohibiting vessels passing Fort Pulaski without previous informitation of a pacific character. Vessels are required to stop and send a boat to the wharf at Cockspur's Island, to convey a comeissioned officer abourd to make an examination. Fort Polaski is now thoroughly garrisoned.

Advices from Pensacola state that from the Navy-Yard to the new Light-House, two and a half miles, all the gure are arranged to bear on Fort Pickers, and command the channel.

# FROM TEXAS.

Galveston, Tuesday, April 9, 1861.

It is reported that the Federal troops left in Texas design concentrating at some given point.

The steamers Star of the West and Empire City are adoquium Bo Hits The Mexicans at Matamoras have planted cannon

pointing toward Browtsville. The Legislature has passed the bill dividing the State

into six Congressional Districts, as well as the bill to issue State Bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, to be secured by a special tax.

### IMPORTANT FROM ARIZONA. Sr. Louis, Thursday, April 11, 1861.

The New-Mexican correspondent of the The Rebiscan states that the citizens of Arizona, in Convention at Mesilla on the 16th ult., voted themselves out of the Union, and Gen. C. J. Jones, formerly of Missouri, announced himself as a candidate to represent Arizona in the Congress of the Confederate States.

# FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISEURG, Thursday, April 11, 1861. The Joint Legislative War Committee have been in ession the past three hours, and will probably sit until midnight. Three points are being discussed, namely: First: The amount of money they will appropriate Second: Will the General Government furnish

Taura Third : The establishment of a Military Bureau. Capt. Elliott and Lieut. Halliday of the regular

army are at present in consultation with the Com-They will report a bill to-morrow, and it will be

## passed immediately. PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Thorsday, April 11, 1801. There is more activity at the Navy-Yard. The immediate fitting out of the sloop-of-war Jame from his been ordered, which will require a formight. Her destination is supposed to be the Brandhan station. A crew of cighty men has been transferred to the

Water Witch, which is roady for sea. All the officers at the yard have been ordered to be ready for active service within ten days, and to repair to the frightes Minuseots on the let, and the Mississippi THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

Boston, Thursday, April 11, 1861 The working force at the Charlestown Navy-Yard as been increased to 1,300 men. Rapid progress is made in fitting the Minnesota, Missiseippi, Colorado and eloop-of-war Vincennes, for sea. The latter is des tined for the coast of Africa to relieve the Portsmouth. The Nugara is shortly expected to arrive at this station. The enlistment of seamen is actively progressing.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

FORT KEARNEY, Thursday, April 11, 1861. Orders were telegraphed here yesterday for Comparies E and F of the 2d infantry to march without delay to Fort Leavenworth. When these troops leave here, we will only have one company of dragoons for its

## LANDING PASSENGERS.

Boston, Thursday, April 11, 1861. The steamer South Carolina, bence for Charleston, put into Norfolk vesterday, and landed ber passengers, twenty-five in all, and then proceeded for Charleston. It is supposed that she spoke the war fleet, and, from intelligence received, thought it imprudent to take ber passengers to Charleston.

FROM NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Thursday, April 11, 1861. The steamer Georgians, from Baltimore, has arrived

will arrive in Washington at 11 a. m. to-morrow. Lieut. Talbot, and R. A. Chew, the Federal Compissioner to Charleston, have also arrived.

#### IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

The steamship Coatzacoalcos, Capt. Griffin, left Pass Cavallo Bar, March 31; touched at Key West on the 4th inst., landed two companies of infantry, and, being unable to obtain water, proceeded to Havana; sailed thence on the afternoon of the 6th inst., and arrived here yesterday morning. The troops in Texas are in excellent health and condition, and are abundantly supplied with provisions and means of transportation. The Empire City would leave Indianola in about eight days, with the third detachment of troops. The Star of the West would probably be detained 25 days. The number of troops left in Texas is about 1,000 men, some of whom have to perform a march of 700 miles to reach the coast. The Coatzacoulcos left at Pass Cavallo, the steamship Empire City for New-York in 8 days, waiting the arrival of the troops from the interior. Star of the West, for New-York in 25 days. The following are the passengers by the Contra-

Controls:

Capt. John H. King. First Infantry, commanding: Assistant
Surgeon Richard H. Alexander, U. S. A.; First Lieut, Wen. F.
Chambliss, Second Cavatry Adjutant and A. A. C. M.

Men.

Company I, First Infentry, Capt. John H King .... 

Among the casualties attending the evacuation of Texas are the following: On the 18th of March, 1st Lieut. James B. Witherell, of the Second Cavalry, was drowned by accidentally falling overboard at the month of the Rio Grande. He was a native of Detroit, and a son of Judge Witherell of that city. On the 3d inst., private Tanney, of Company I Second Cavalry, fell overboard and was drowned.

The Contracouloes anchored in the North River, opposite Chambers street, near the Jersey shore, where orders soon arrived for the disembarkation of Two companies are ordered to Washington; one to

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor; and three companies of cavalry to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania. The following are the particulars of the orders as

carried out:
Consent I First Infantry Fort Hamilton, New York Hamber;
Cape, Jas. H. Ring commanding
Comparise D and H. Second Cavalry, to Washinston City.
Officers-Capt I. N. Palmer, Second Cavalry, commanding, let
Lieut W. P. Chamblin Second Cavalry, commanding, let
Companies R. G. I and E. Second Cavalry, to Caribide Barneks.
Pa. Officers-Maj. Goo. H. Thumas, commanding; Capts. Geo.
Stoneman, Albert G. Brackett, 1st Lieut W. H. Jenifer; 2d
Lieut M. M. Kirsmel. The men looked weather-worn and travel-stained to

degree painfully suggestive of the weary march from the Texan frontiers to the coast, and the subsequent essing about on a stormy sea. They were all well, however, and in good spirits. The Second Cavalry having been stationed in Texas for five or six years, engaged in the useful, but not very agreeable duty of fighting Mexican banditti, and maranding Indians, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the officers and mon are glad to get back once more to civilized society.

The officers are very decided in the opinion that if the President should zend such troops as he could command to Texas, to assist Gov. Houston in regaining control of the State, it would not do any good. The desperadoes, who now have the control, would overpower any force which Houston could rully to his standard. As an evidence of the rapidity with which hose Secessionists succeed in overswing and winning over the people, it is stated that in Cameron County, on the Rie Grande, one week before the vote was taken, a careful canvass disclosed only 23 for Secession. Subsequently McCullough and his crew came among them, and when the vote was taken there were 600 for Secession, and only 37 dured to vote for the Union. The latter were the most wealthy citizens of the county. Those who would not vote Secession could not safely vote against it, so they remained at home. A reign of terror exists in Texas. Northern men dare not avow their bitthplace even, much less their convictions, unless they profess the rankest sort of Pro-Slavery principles. Even officers of the army from the North have to be very cautious. They do not know who to trust. Confidence between officers of the same regiment is destroyed, so great is the influence of Se-

The lovalty of the Second Cavalry was pretty well tested in Texas, by Jeff. Davis. The head of the Sambo Confederacy sent one of his Colonels, who had formerly been a Major in the Regiment, to Green Lake, where ten Companies were stationed, to endeavor to seduce the officers and men from their allegiance. It was supposed, and indeed confidently stated in the New-Orleans papers, that, from his former position, he would have sufficient influence to carry the Regiment over bodily to the Confederate States. Although armed with the opinion of Mr. Walker, the Secretary of War of the Confederate States, that the surrender of Twiggs absolved the officers and men from their allegiance to the United States, he met with such poor success, though offering them all advanced positions in the Confederate Army, that he did not care to lead the straggling half dozen who agreed to join

him, into the traiter camp. From their long residence in Texas, and their familiarity with the people of that State, the officers of the Second state that it would be folly to return the regiment to Texas. The men were get out of the Stare, with much difficulty, the black sheep being weeked out pretty theroughly by desertione; but it would not be safe to trust the remainder into Texas again. Anywhere else they would be true as steel. Of the officers of the Second, the men of Northern birth are true and loyal; but Secosion has so demoralized those of Southern origin that it would hardly be sufe to send them on dray to the South. The reeignations already have been so numerous that not a single second Lieutenant is left in the regiment. is this corresing, considering the influences which have been at work apon them. In Texas they have for years been unable to learn anything about the now dominant party in the country, except through Pro-Slavery channels. Journals like THE TRIBUSE, Times, or indeed any of the newspapers not in the sterests of Slavery have been studiously kept from them by the system of espionage which has provided in the Post-Officee South. It is not strange, therefore,

that otherwise well-informed gentlemen as these officers are, should seriously inquire if it was true that Mr. Lincoln really intended to commence a crusade against the South, for the abolition of Slavery.

In regard to the condition of Texas, we learn that the frontier settlements back of San Antonio have been entirely broken up since the withdrawal of the troops. Two large companies of Indians had come in, one from the north of Red River, and the other from the Rio Grande, murdering a great many sculers, and driving everything before them. Some of the frontier towns are entirely destroyed. Business was utterly raised, traders were clearing out at any price preparatory to leaving the State, and good judges said that the population would decrease one-third within the next three months. There is nothing but destitution staring the people in the face. At present, they are subsisting on the stores stolen from the army; when those are gone, they must starve. The El Paso Road being left defenseless by the withdrawal of troops, the Chihushus trade, upon which the people depended, is gone, and in place of its profits, they have Irdian forays, which sweep everything before them. Several of the personal friends of our informant among the citizens had been killed and scalped within fifty miles of San Antonio while he was at Camp Verde. San Antocia and most of the frontier towns were for the Union. The people say that there was not a proper expression of opinion upon the question; that too many were influenced by fear of persecution, and even banishment, to vote contrary to their inclinations, or otherwise not to Another officer, who was stationed on the Ric

Grande, says along that frontier Mexican population have nearly all crossed over into Mexico, and the Rancheros, and other property-holders, between the Neuces and the Rio Grande, were concentrating in the towns or at central points to protect themselves against the raids and depredations committed by bands of Indians. Mexicans and hawless whites, of the most deprayed class, who, taking advantage of the defenseless ondition of the frontier, were robbing and murdering all before them. They had been within 50 miles of Corpus Christi, and threatened its destruction. The runaway negroes living on the Rio Grande had all gone back into the interior, fearing a raid upon Mexico by the K. G. C's. Texas serie was 30 to 35 cepts on the dollar; real estate which had cost \$3,000 to \$3,500 was being offered freely at \$1,000; the proprietors of the Morgan line of steamers said they would be compelled to withdraw their boats; if the Government took away the Post-Office subsidy, as their businces would not support them. The traitor Twiggs, David Emanuel Twiggs, is said

by his late officers to be a Jew. They call him Judas Twiggs, and denounce him in the most unmeasured terms. The story that he was compelled to surrender to the Texans is a deliberate lie. The whole proceeding was planned between himself and Floyd. When Gov. Houston warned him to prepare for an attack from the North, he made a show of calling in troops, but ordered them back again, and armed the K. G. Cs. ostensibly to protect the Government property. Just then his recall, and the appointment of Col. Waite in his stead, was received. The Colonel was stationed at Camp Verde, 60 miles (a day's ride) distant. Twiggs bribed the express rider to be two days on the road; meanwhile, he arranged the farce with the K. G. Ca., and when Col. Waite came in he was too late—the treason had been accomplished. It was done with so many forms that Twiggs damned them for being so ceremonions, remarking: " If an old woman with a broomstick demanded the property in the name of the State of Texas, he would give it up." The K. G. Cs. subsequently published a card in The Alamo Express, landing his patriotism, and vowing that the Federal arms he had given them should never be used save in defense of their liberties against the hated rule of the United States Government. The order which Twiggs gave to his men, to give up their arms to the robels. was a little more than they could stand. To a man they swore they would distroy them first, and they

cought them safely out of the country with them. There are now 27 Companies in Texas, under com-mand of Col. Waite. The Colonel is reported to be a man thoroughly trustworthy, and as warm in his devotion to his country as his predecessor was the opposite. The concurrent testimony of all the officers with whom we conversed, as to the condition of Texas, was that the people would bitterly rue the day when they withdrew from the protection of the United States, and that the time would come soon, when they would curse the name of Judas Twiggs, whose treachery had robbed them of the only decent Government that they have ever had.

# NAVAL AND MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. An important order has just been issued by the War Department. Formerly soldiers enlisted for the army service, cavalry, artillery or infantry, they would be assigned. Henceforward they will be told nothing whatever about it. They will be enlisted for four years, unless sooner discharged, and the Government reserves to itself the right to make them horse or foot soldiers, artillerists, or suppers and miners, as it may

# AFFAIRS AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Four or five vessels were at the wharves of Gov-ernor's Island yesterday: the John N. Genin, schooner. which has been there for some days taking on heavy cannon, shot, gun-carringes, &c.; the sloop Mary Eliza beth, the lighter Van Wyck, and one or two smaller lighters. The work in the ordnance department sppears to be going on nearly as actively as ever, and the extent of the war material shipped has been so great that now only about half of the original stock of cannon ranged closely in long rows over a quarter of an acre on the eastern part of the island are remaining. How much has been taken out of the shope and ordnance buildings nobody has any exact idea, except the Ordnance Major. Yesterday the men were shipping several cannon of an enormous size, and cannon

The roldiers were lounging lazily on the grass, looking at the reflection of the sun in the water, and obarving the ferry boats and other passing craft. The sarriens attached to the officers' houses are being spaded and planted-quite out of keeping with the sullen aspect of things in general.

Every afternoon the troops are marched out upon the russy slope to the rear of the south-eastern battery, and are drilled in every conceivable movement for the space of about one hour, and the success of this rigid training is to be very satisfactorily observed in the precision and rapidity of execution following any given rder. A staif of officers usually occupy the rising ground. Though much reduced in numbers since the grand muster preceding the departure of the late Southern fleet, marchings and counter-marchings seen daily on the island are yet sufficient to present quite a formidable appearance when viewed at a shore distance.

The new commanding officer for the island is daily expected to arrive. Lieut. Woods, the acting comsandant, it is said, has been promoted to a captaincy. We are glad to hear it, for he is a man who will never disgrace his equilettes.

On Redloc's Island the troops may be seen under the same sort of training regularly at the hour of the afternoon muster.

Fort Hamilton is still lonely. The battery was yes rday inspected, and some alterntions in the situa ion of guns are contemplated. Sergeant McBride, not by any means a gigantic looking person, is all that out be seen of the 400 fighting men whose plethoris purses were such a god-send to the saloon men, these hard times. Fort Lafayette, whose stormy by tlements are not one hundred yards from the village strand, is deserted, the seppers and miners having gone to min in some more belligerent latitude. The armament of Lafayette is in good condition, and the quarters, which for years never harbored a soldier, seem altogether the

reporters asking all sorts of questions of everybody, and visitors crowding the premises in scores. One of the liveliest parts of the yard now, of course, is the ordnance department. Capt. Gansevoort must see that those twenty-pounders, and thirty-two-pounders, and sixty-eight-pounders are in proper trim. There are pyramide of shot and shell to be made up for these batteries, guns, gear to be tested, so that it won't allow the "barkers" to break loose when squalls blow, and all the paraphernalia of armamental efficiency to be completed. None but people bred to the cannon law can understand what a number of things one properly

The brig is hurrying up, too. Not an hour is lost with her. A great part of her rigging was put in yesterday, and the final completion of the brig for commission may be effected to-morrow. Six days, and she is ready for sea.

The Savannah is still in dock, but will soon be out. Her decks, sides, bottom, and tops swarmed all day yesterday with workmen. Caulters commenced in the prepared yarn, riggers tarred their ropes and rove their jiggers, carpenters tested planks, and replaced rotten by sound ones. In five weeks the late flag-ship

of the Home fleet will be reported ready for sea.

The Revenue craft Vixen, Crawford, and Corwin lie in the stream. The North Carolina and Brandywine continue to ret away, and the Potomac remains perfeetly unaffected by the surrounding bustle. The statement in a morning paper, yesterday, that

office-all the others, except Hudson street, which is a dragoon office, being mere tributaries to it. Cedarstreet rendervous has been established for 30 years. The newly-appointed Purser of the California (More Island) Navy-Yard, Paymaster Charles Murray, left this city yesterday in the steamer Northern Light, to take command of the exchequer of that place. Purser Murray has been for years paymaster at the Brooklyn

the Cedar-street recruiting rendezvous is a small office,

misleads the public. Cedar street is the principal

son is appointed his assistant, on an income of \$1,500 a vear. The steamers Vanderbilt and Ocean Queen were lying quietly at their piers yesterday, with nothing to indicate that either will be called into requisition at present. On Wednesday evening, however, the Vanderbilt warmed up her machinery for a short time.

station, and is esteemed by all who know him. His

THE END OF NEGOTIATION.

From The Charleston Mercury, April 9.

Much surprise was created, about six o'clock yesterday evening, by the announcement, upon the bullettaboard of The Mercury, that Lieut. Talbot (now Capt. Talbot) of the United States Army had returned to Charleston by the evening train, and was then at the Charleston Hotel. It appears that he was accompanied by Mr. R. S. Chew—the confidential secretary, we believe, of Secretary Chase. Capt. Talbot came med by Mr. R. S. Chew—the confidential accretary, we believe, of Secretary Chase. Capt. Talbot came as bearer of disparches to Major Anderson, and upon making known bis mission to General Bearregard, was peremptorily refused permission to communicate with Fort Samter.

Mr. Chow, we understand, came as special messenger the nethodities here, with an official notification

to the authorities here, with an official notification from the Liu on Government that Fort Samter was to be provisioned—peaceatly, if practicable, forcelly, if necessary. It is almost needless to add that Mr. Chew received no information of a very consoling

Both he and Capt. Talbot departed on their return to Washington by the 11 o'clock train.

During the afternoon, dispatches had been received of a nature to warrant the belief that a formidable During the atternoon, dispatches and been received of a nature to warrant the belief that a formidable naval force was off our coast. Subsequent dispatches, confirming the first reports, it was determined to send down additional troops to the harbor fortifications. Shortly before midnight, the city was startled by the beoming of seven guns from the Citadel Green—the signal for the mustering of the 17th Regiment. In a few minutes, the wet, misty streets were all commotion; volunteers could be seen harrying to and fro to join their respective commands, and the neighborhood of the City Hall was speedly througed by the citizen soldiery, who, like true "minute man," and left their beds and hastily down to the beate, the occasional flashes of the lightning lit up their right haponets and glazed kepis, and nothing save the steady measured tramp of the men disturbed the solemn stillness.

Col. Rion's Regiment from Kershaw was sent for yesterday, and is expected to arrive this morning.

yesterday, and is expe ted to arrive this morning.

Ample provision has been made for accommodation of
the troops. Before daylight this morning, the force at
the threatened points will be fully doubled.

As we go to press (4 o'closk, a. m.), all is yet quiet,
but a rumor provails that there are soven vessels of
the bar.

# WAR DECLARED.

Prom The Charleston Mercary, April 9.

Our authorities yesterday evening received notice from Lincoln's Government, through a special messenger from Washington, that an effort would be made to ger from Washington, that an effort would be made to supply Fort Sumter with provisions, and that if this were permitted, no attempt would be made to referiorce it with men! This message comes simultaneously with a first, which we understand is now off our bar, waiting for daylight and tide to make the effort threatened. We have partially submitted to the insolent military domination of a handful of men in our bay for over three months after the declaration of our independence of the United States. The objection of that self-

of the United States. The objection of that selfwhile such preparation was made as to render it cause-less and useless. It seems we have been unable, by discretion, forbearance, and preparation, to effect the desired object, and that now the issue of battle is to desired object, and that now the uses of battle is to be forced upon us. The gase is thrown down, and we accept the challenge. We will meet the invader, and the God of Battles must decide the issue between the heatile hirelings of Abolition hate and Northern lyranny and the people of South Carolina defending their freedom and their homes. We hope such a blow will be struck in behalf of the South—that Sumter and Charleston harbor will be remembered at the North as long as they exist as a people.

ACTIVITY AT TROY.

We have reason to believe (says Tee Troy Whig of Wednesday morning) that diseatches from toe highest unlinary authority were re-eived in this city yesterday, affirming that Fort Sumter was to be provisioned; that an additional supply of 20,000 Columbiad bombs were ordered immediately from the Arsenal; and that two concerns in the city were put to work yesterday afternoon at bomb fuses, 5,600 cach.

The Trey Trees of Wednesday evening says: About three hundred men and boys are employed in the workshops, manufacturing stores, beside whom a large number of women are at work outside in sowing cartridge bags, thousands of which are cut out in a day.

We are informed that an order of stores came from Government vesterday, which will require the constant operation of the works night and day, for three months to come. The activity in the Arsenal is unprecedented; indeed, during the Mexican war no more vigorous mensures were adopted to turn out munitions of war than at the present time.

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Two sets of hands are employed, and night and day operations will now be carried on, until the demand of the Government is fully met. Major Mordecai is expected home in about a week.

- The St. Cloud Democrat gives an interesting ac-

count of the trip of Gov. Barber of Dakota of 500 miles on a sled pulled by dogs. The Governor traveled from Selkirk to St. Cloud. The vehicle is a very thin board split from an oak log. It is about as wide as a chaireat, and eight feet long. It is bent upward in front like a sled-runner, and lies flat on the snow. Usually this is all, but our Governor, with an eye to elegance and creature comfort, had a cutter-sled built on his. of parchment, with a back high enough to support the shoulders, scroll-shaped sides, and a front curling over. The parchment is supported by oak slips as thick as a nan's tinger. It is stausch and tirm, and yet the whole affair, we are told, weighs little over ten pounds. In this little bed the traveler sits with his buffile robes and blankets, while on the flat board which extends behind him is strapped his pemican and other provisions. Before him are his four dogs, hitched between two long traces of raw hide, one before the other. The traveler has a whip long enough to reach the foremost, and usually keeps up a vigorous slogging and shouting. The creatures will travel from 20 to 60 miles per day, and keep on day after day. Their allowance is one pound of pemican each daily; but often the traveler, who goes well armed, succeeds in shooting game, and thus furnishes food for his steeds. The dogs are of the wolf species, ugly, treacherous-looking brutes, who would no doubt eat their master if they got a chance. A turn-out of this kind is a natural and artificial curicalty combined. The Governor, as dog-train travelere usually are, was in the spirit of it; and with his better of having been visited by the West Point troops.

At the Navy-Yard there were considerable life and business all day, officers and man running to and fro, bear and Indian PERSONAL.

STREET, STREET

-The Rev. Edward P. Rogers, late paster of the Plane-street Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., recently went to Africa with a view to promoting the objects of the African Civilization Society. He had objects of the African Civilization Society. He had visited some of the principal towns in Liberia, preaching and lecturing to the people as he went. At Cape Palmas he was overtaken by fever, and died. He graduated at Princeton College, and had an excellent reputation as a student. He had considerable poetic genius, and was the author of several satirical poems of great merit. He was also an efficient minister, and his death will be much lamented by the people of color throughout the Free States. He also leaves a wife to

-Chas. M. Cleveland, who has been connected with the press of St. Louis for the past 20 years, died on the 4th inst., of chronic rheumatism, at his residence in that city. Mr. Cleveland was the commercial reporter of the old St. Louis Union. Later he was employed in the same capacity in the offices of The Evening News and The St. Louis Democrat. At the time of his death, he was part proprietor of The St. Louis Price Current.

—A wanderer in Nicaragua, while recently passing through the village of Pueblo Nuevo, discovered a relie to that country, in the form of a poetical effusion, dedicated to the belle of a pasada—the "Daughter of

O! lend to me, sweet nightingale,
Your nusic by the feedvalue;
And lead to me your endeaces,
O! river of the mauntains,
That I may stog my gay brunette—
A diamond spak in own set,
Gem for a prince's coronet—
The daughter of Mondous. The daughter of Meedeas.

How brilliant is the morning star;
The evening star—how tender;
The light of both is in her eyes—
Their softness such their spiendor.
But for the lash that shades their light
They were too danting for the sight.
And when she shuts them—all is sight
The daughter of Mendera.

Oh! over bright and beauteous one,
Bewildering and beguding;
The lute is in thy silver force,
The rainbow in thy anilling;
And thine is, too, o'er rill and dell,
The bounding of the young gazelie—
Ewect doughter of Mendoza. What, though perchance we meet no m
What, though too soon we error;
Thy form will float like emerald light,
Refore my vision ever:
For who can received them forget,
The stories of my gay brunchte!
Thou art too oright a star to set,
So ree daughter of Mendora.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

THE FIRE-DEPARTMENT BANKER .- The splendid banner recently presented by the Common Council to the Fire Department of the Western District is placed in a conspicuous position in the Firemen's Trust Issurance Company's office, No. 9 Court street, where daily attracts large numbers of visitors.

MILITARY .- The military are drilling almost nightly at the Arsenal, in Portland avenue, for the purpose of perfecting themselves, so that, in case their services should be required, they may be ready for duty. THE NEW-YORK EAST METHODIST CONFERENCE. The Conference reassembled at the Hanson-place Meth-

odist Church yesterday morning, and after the usual opening proceedings, appointed the following Elders: John S. Haugh, J. W. Lockwood, Wm. T. Gillert, II nry Hestin. A Committee of Examination for the ensuing year was appointed. The Rev. W. H. Milburn was appointed to preach the annual Missionary sermon, and the Rev. G. Taylor, substitute. The Rev. Mr. Taylor moved that the Conference last year on the subject of Slavery and the discipline adopted in regard to the same. Several gentlemen induged in some pleasantries in regard to the matter, and the subject was permitted to drop.

The question as to where the Conference should be held next year came up, and suggestions were made in favor of holding it at Hempstead, L. L. and at Allea street, New-York; but the subject was laid over for the present. The Committee on Memoirs made a report on the deaths in the ministry during the year. Appropriate observations were made by several generatione in connection therewith. The annual statement relative to the condition of the Wesleyau University at Middletowp, Conn., was received, and the institution was persented to be in a very flourishing. odist Church yesterday morning, and after the usual

ment relative to the condition of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Coun., was received, and the institution was represented to be in a very flourishing condition. The number of students is 137, of which 106 are professors of religion. A Committee was appointed to investigate some matters in connection with the Church at Portchester, when the Conference adjourned till this morning at 84 o'clock.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SHOOTING-GALLERY PROPER-The defendent level at the Browning story of the British against Henry Lubs was tried in the Browning City Court yesterday. The defendent level a house of disternationent at East New York, and on the grounds is a shooting aftery. The plaintiff little son, by years old, it appeared, was around an adjoining let, in company with the grandisother, on the 4h of July last when a ball coming from the direction of the shooting sallery struck him on the left arm, causing serious injuries. The defence attempted to show that the place was secure, but testimony was given to the effort that if the ball missed the target it would past to a distance of 40 feet beyond, and sirike a wall. It was shown that outside the wall there was no danger. The Court held that the Jery should take the question into consideration whether or not the grandmother and child were lawfully there, and charged that beyond the actual exposure plaintiff had no right to recover. A resident of \$49.42 m favor of plaintiff was rendered.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE. -- Between 1 and 2 o'clock ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.—Bet ween I and 2 o clock ween a more proming a fire was decovered in the cellar of B. R. Davis's nardware store, on the corner of Franklin street and Greenpoint avenue, Greenpoint. It was caused by the spontaneous combustion of some waste extice saturated with oil and turpentine. In the cellar, and only a few feet from the incipient fire, was stowed several hundred pounds of guapowder, and evental barrels of oil and terpentine. But for the timely discovery the building must have been blown up in a few minutes.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A LIME KILS .- Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was discovered in the lime kith of Wan It. Beers, on the corner of North Seventh and Figh streets, E. D. Yesterday afterness floreer Murphy held an impost upon the body, but was used to recure its identification, and a verigit of "accidental deaus, from ourns," was readered. It is supposed that the document was about 25 years of age, and that he went into the kith for shelter, while interfaced, a d falling into the fire was unable to entricate himself. In many places the firsh was completely burned off, and the body presented a mest shooking spectacle.

amily. A child, See months of age, was left on the stoop of the Cath-like Brothers' School in Baltic street on Wednesday night, by olic Brothers' School in Estitic street on Wednesday night, by its mother Bridger Gannon. It was given in charge of the Police and taken to the Third Prechet Station House, where the mother called some time after and demanded it. She gave as a reason for secreting it, that she thought the Christian Brothers would have it properly taken care of, but she was not desirons of having it sent to the Alma-House. Bridget was brought be-fore Justice Coruwell, and committed on the charge of aban-

donment.

Another infant was picked up in the ballway of No. 31 Felton street, the same night. It was given in charge of the Superlatendents of the Poor.

THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The Court of Sessions finally adjourned for the term yesterday, having disposed of all the jail cases that could be tried. The parties now imprisoned on charges of houside, will be tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but the Judges are so hosy with the Civil Calcadar, that it is doubtless waesher they can be tried before the May

PETTY SWINDLING.—A respectable looking old man, with gold spectacles, has, during the past few days, visited a number of stores and other places of business, and succeeded is horrowing ten cents at each place premising to return in a short flues suffrepay it. He succeeded in almost every instance, but never called a second time at the same store.

RINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—Friday, April 12.—Nos 154, 125, 187, 128, 129, 144, 146, 146, 147, 148, 148, 150, 151, 127, 153, 154, 156, 187, 155, BROOKLYS CRYS COURT.—Nos. 52, 53, 57, 21, 58, 59, 80, 51, 63, 63, 64, 63, 67, 63, 69, 70, 71, 73, 72.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR .- By and with

PREIGHT FOR SAVARNAH. - The ste